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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Anthony Merrick,

No. CV 13-1094-PHX-RCB (BSB)

Plaintiff.

VS.

ORDER

Inmate Legal Services, et al.,

Defendants.

On April 4, 2013, Plaintiff Anthony Merrick, who is confined in the Arizona State Prison Complex-Yuma, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint in the Maricopa County Superior Court. On May 30, 2013, Defendants removed the action to this Court. In an August 20, 2013 Order, the Court dismissed the Complaint and gave Plaintiff 30 days to file an amended complaint on the court-approved form.

On August 19, 2013, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Amend Complaint (Doc. 5). On September 5, 2013, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint (Doc. 8). Because Plaintiff was granted leave to amend in the August 20 Order, the Court will deny as moot the Motion to Amend.

On September 5, 2013, Plaintiff also filed an Objection to Removal. The Court will deny the Objection and order Defendant Lillie to answer Count Two of the First Amended Complaint. The Court will dismiss the remaining claims and Defendants without prejudice.

1 **I. Removal**

2 On September 5, 2013, Plaintiff filed an Objection to the Notice of Removal.
 3 Plaintiff asks that the Court consider his untimely Objection because he did not
 4 understand that he was required to file the Objection in this Court rather than state court.
 5 Plaintiff further states that he is opposed to removal because he believes the federal court
 6 does not have jurisdiction to consider his state claims.

7 Title 28 U.S.C. § 1441 authorizes removal of any civil action brought in the state
 8 court over which the federal district courts would have original jurisdiction. “Only . . .
 9 actions that originally could have been filed in federal court may be removed to federal
 10 court by the defendant.” *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Federal
 11 district courts have original jurisdiction over all civil actions arising under the
 12 Constitution of the United States pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, including those actions
 13 where the plaintiff has requested a remedy under state law for an alleged violation of a
 14 federal substantive right. *Smith v. Kansas City Title & Trust*, 255 U.S. 180, 199 (1921).

15 “The presence or absence of federal question jurisdiction is governed by the
 16 ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a
 17 federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.”
 18 *Caterpillar*, 482 U.S. at 392. The plaintiff is the “master of the claim” and may avoid
 19 federal jurisdiction by “exclusive reliance on state law.” *Id.* Under the corollary to that
 20 rule, however, a state common law claim will be converted into one stating a federal
 21 claim where the preemptive force of a federal statute is so extraordinary that it displaces
 22 any state law claim in the area.

23 Plaintiff’s original Complaint was filed pursuant 42 U.S.C § 1983. Accordingly,
 24 Plaintiff’s original Complaint could have been filed in federal court and removal was
 25 appropriate. To the extent that Plaintiff raises state law claims, 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a)
 26 provides that the district courts have supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims in
 27 any civil action in which the district courts also have original federal jurisdiction over all
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1 other claims in the case. The Court may therefore exercise supplemental jurisdiction over
 2 Plaintiff's state law claims.

3 **II. First Amended Complaint**

4 Plaintiff names the following Defendants in the First Amended Complaint:
 5 Maricopa County Sheriff Joseph Arpaio; Inmate Legal Services Carol Lillie; Inmate
 6 Legal Services Clerk A. Meyer; Captain J. Baumann; Captain Harmon; Sergeant Rogers;
 7 Grievance Sergeant J. Wade; Lieutenant Garcia; Sergeant O'Neal; External Referee
 8 James Garitson; and Chaplain Paul.

9 Plaintiff raises three claims for relief. In Count One, Plaintiff claims his First
 10 Amendment rights, rights under the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act
 11 ("RLUIPA"), and rights under Arizona state law were violated when Defendants
 12 Baumann and Harmon denied Plaintiff unmonitored, unrecorded phone calls with his
 13 clergy, which Plaintiff alleges are "a requirement of his religious practices (confession,
 14 spiritual guidance, and counselling.)" Plaintiff claims that Defendants allowed him
 15 clergy calls but refused to allow unmonitored, unrecorded calls. Plaintiff was also
 16 advised that he could request his pastor to visit him personally, or clergy that
 17 regularly visited the jail could hear his anonymous confession. Plaintiff claims that this
 18 was not sufficient because clergy of Plaintiff's faith was not available and Plaintiff
 19 needed to speak with his own pastor. Plaintiff grieved the denial and received denials at
 20 all levels of review from Defendants O'Neal, Garcia, Wade, Paul, and Garitson. Plaintiff
 21 further alleges that Defendant Arpaio "made the policies, procedures, customs and failed
 22 to train employees."

23 In Count Two, Plaintiff claims his First Amendment rights to access to the courts
 24 and rights under the Arizona Constitution were violated when Defendant Lille failed to
 25 file Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration in the Arizona Court of Appeals. Plaintiff
 26 states that on October 30, 2012, the Arizona Court of Appeals affirmed his criminal
 27 appeal and "stated that a motion for reconsideration could be filed pro-per within time
 28 frames under A.R.Cr.P. 31.18(b), which is 15 days." Plaintiff states that he prepared the

1 Motion and, on November 7, 2012, sent it to Inmate Legal Services (“ILS”) to be filed.
 2 Plaintiff states that he was indigent and could not afford copies or postage. Plaintiff
 3 claims that on November 8, 2012, Defendant Meyer returned the Motion, telling Plaintiff
 4 that ILS would not process the Motion because Plaintiff was not pro per. Plaintiff filed a
 5 grievance on the same date. On November 14, 2012, Defendant Lille responded to the
 6 grievance and stated that she had filed Plaintiff’s Petition for Review, but never
 7 mentioned the Motion for Reconsideration. On November 20, 2012, Sergeant Rogers
 8 informed Plaintiff that the Motion was timely filed. On December 6, 2012, Defendant
 9 Baumann responded to Plaintiff’s grievance appeal by informing Plaintiff that the Motion
 10 was timely filed. On January 13, 2013, Plaintiff received a Response from Defendant
 11 Wilson stating that it had been discovered Plaintiff’s Motion had not been filed and ILS
 12 had erred. Defendant Lille then sent Plaintiff a letter stating that she erred in not sending
 13 the Motion and that Defendant Meyer was acting pursuant to her direction.

14 Plaintiff claims that his Motion contained non-frivolous claims that would have
 15 resulted in a favorable outcome and he was unable to “correct the court on facts of the
 16 case or the law involved.” Plaintiff further claims in Count Two that he filed a grievance
 17 regarding inadequate legal supplies, but that the grievance was never answered. Finally,
 18 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Arpaio “made jail policies, procedures, customs, and
 19 failed to train employees.”

20 In Count Three, Plaintiff alleges the same facts as Count One but claims that
 21 “Defendants were acting under Rules, Policies, Procedures and customs to sponsor and
 22 enforce what they felt were acceptable religious practices in the jail and denied Plaintiff
 23 his beliefs and practices.”

24 Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief and money damages.

25 **III. Failure to State a Claim**

26 **A. Defendant Arpaio**

27 To state a valid claim under § 1983, plaintiffs must allege that they suffered a
 28 specific injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link

1 between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362,
 2 371-72, 377 (1976). There is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, and
 3 therefore, a defendant's position as the supervisor of persons who allegedly violated
 4 Plaintiff's constitutional rights does not impose liability. *Monell v. New York City Dep't*
 5 *of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691-92 (1978); *Hamilton v. Endell*, 981 F.2d 1062, 1067
 6 (9th Cir. 1992); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). "Because vicarious
 7 liability is inapplicable to *Bivens* and § 1983 suits, a plaintiff must plead that each
 8 Government-official defendant, through the official's own individual actions, has
 9 violated the Constitution." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676.

10 Plaintiff has not alleged that Defendant Arpaio personally participated in a
 11 deprivation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights or was aware of a deprivation and failed to
 12 act. Although Plaintiff states in each count that "J. Arpaio made jail policies, procedures,
 13 customs and failed to train employees, which led to the violation," Plaintiff has offered
 14 no facts in support of these conclusory allegations. Plaintiff has failed to state a claim
 15 against Defendant Arpaio and the Court will dismiss Defendant Arpaio from this action.

16 **B. Grievances**

17 Plaintiff claims that Defendants Baumann, Harmon, Rogers, Wade, Garcia,
 18 O'Neal, Garitson, and Paul denied his grievances at various levels of the grievance
 19 process. The mere denial of a grievance does not give rise to the inference of active
 20 unconstitutional behavior. Where a defendant's only involvement in the allegedly
 21 unconstitutional conduct is the denial of administrative grievances, the failure to
 22 intervene on a prisoner's behalf to remedy alleged unconstitutional behavior does not
 23 amount to active unconstitutional behavior for purposes of § 1983. *Shehee v. Luttrell*,
 24 199 F.3d 295, 300 (6th Cir. 1999). Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim
 25 against these Defendants and they will be dismissed.

26 **C. Counts One and Three**

27 To state a First Amendment, free-exercise-of-religion claim, a plaintiff must allege
 28 that a defendant burdened the practice of plaintiff's religion by preventing him from

1 engaging in a sincerely held religious belief and that the defendant did so without any
 2 justification reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. *Shakur v. Schriro*, 514
 3 F.3d 878 (9th Cir. 2008).

4 Under RLUIPA, a government may not impose a substantial burden on the
 5 religious exercise of a confined person unless the government establishes that the burden
 6 furthers a “compelling governmental interest” and does so by “the least restrictive
 7 means.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-1(a)(1)-(2).

8 Similarly, to state a claim under Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-1493.01(c), Plaintiff must
 9 establish “(1) that an action or refusal to act is motivated by a religious belief, (2) that the
 10 religious belief is sincerely held, and (3) that the governmental action substantially
 11 burdens the exercise of religious beliefs.” *Arizona v. Hardesty*, 214 P.3d 1004, 1007
 12 (Ariz. 2009).

13 Plaintiff has failed to allege facts demonstrating that the practice of his religion
 14 was substantially burdened by Defendants’ policies or that he was prevented from
 15 engaging in a sincerely held religious belief. Plaintiff was informed that he could request
 16 an in-person visit from his clergy, could write to his clergy, or could have unmonitored
 17 and unrecorded religious confession with clergy who regularly visited the jail. Plaintiff
 18 has failed to explain how being denied unmonitored and unrecorded clergy calls with a
 19 specific pastor substantially burdened his religious practice; Plaintiff has expressed a
 20 personal preference for his personal clergy but has not demonstrated interference with his
 21 sincerely held religious beliefs. Further, Plaintiff has not alleged facts demonstrating that
 22 the Jail’s phone policies were enforced without a legitimate penological purpose.

23 Finally, Plaintiff’s credibility as well as the sincerity of his beliefs are cast into
 24 severe doubt by his conviction in Maricopa County Superior Court, CR 2010-007643-001
 25 for conspiracy to commit tampering with a witness, conspiracy to commit perjury, and
 26 obstructing criminal investigations or prosecutions. A jury found that Plaintiff attempted
 27 to fabricate testimony in another criminal action by inducing witnesses to testify in his
 28 favor. Key to Plaintiff’s conviction were written and recorded telephone conversations

1 between Plaintiff and Vicki McFarland, a person Plaintiff claims was his pastor, in which
 2 Plaintiff directed McFarland to contact other witnesses for the purpose of securing
 3 testimony favorable to Plaintiff. Plaintiff argued the calls were “confessions, counseling
 4 and spiritual guidance, as well as other religious sacraments.” However, evidence
 5 presented at trial demonstrated that Plaintiff’s conversations with McFarland did not
 6 mention that Plaintiff was confessing and needed religious or spiritual assistance, but
 7 showed Plaintiff intended to create the “‘Fundamental Christian Temple’ as his church
 8 and religion.” Plaintiff instructed McFarland to check with the Corporation Commission
 9 to determine whether that name was available as a non-profit church and to check with
 10 the Internal Revenue Service because Plaintiff was “going to want to incorporate the non-
 11 profit church and get I.R.S. approval as a 501(c)(3).” *See Arizona v. Merrick*, No.11-
 12 8034, 2012 WL 5333539, at *3 (Ariz. App. Oct. 30, 2012). The Arizona Court of
 13 Appeals concluded that Plaintiff’s letter to McFarland

14 demonstrates that the church did not exist before April 2010,
 15 McFarland was not then an ordained member of the church
 16 and Defendant only wanted to create it to attempt to hide
 17 behind religion. The communications did not evince a
 18 “human need to disclose to a spiritual counselor, in total and
 19 absolute confidence, what are believed to be flawed acts or
 thoughts and to receive priestly consolation and guidance in
 return.”

20 *Id.*

21 Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim for violation of his First
 22 Amendment rights, violations of RLUIPA, or violations of State law. The Court will
 23 dismiss Counts One and Three for failure to state a claim.

24 **D. Count Two**

25 As noted above, the portions of Count Two in which Plaintiff alleges that
 26 Defendants denied his grievances fail to state a claim. Further, to the extent that he
 27 alleges he was denied adequate legal supplies, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim. As a
 28 matter of standing, for an access-to-courts claim, a plaintiff must show that he suffered an

1 “actual injury” with respect to contemplated litigation. *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 349
 2 (1996). To show actual injury with respect to contemplated litigation, the plaintiff must
 3 demonstrate that the defendants’ conduct frustrated or impeded him from bringing to
 4 court a nonfrivolous claim that he wished to present. *Id.* at 352-53. Plaintiff has not
 5 demonstrated that the denial of adequate legal supplies impeded him from bringing to
 6 court a nonfrivolous claim. Accordingly, the Court will dismiss the grievance and legal
 7 supplies portions on Count Two.

8 Finally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Meyer informed him ILS would not
 9 process his motion for reconsideration because Plaintiff was not “pro-per.” Plaintiff
 10 further states that Defendant Meyer was acting on Defendant Lillie’s instruction.
 11 Plaintiff demonstrates only that Defendant Meyer was acting according to a supervisors’
 12 direction; this is not sufficient to state a claim and the Court will dismiss Defendant
 13 Meyer.

14 **IV. Claims for Which an Answer Will be Required**

15 Liberally construed, Plaintiff has stated a First Amendment access-to-courts claim
 16 in Count Two against Defendant Lillie for failing to process and file Plaintiff’s motion
 17 for reconsideration. The Court will require Defendant Lillie to answer this portion of
 18 Count Two.

19 **V. Warnings**

20 **A. Release**

21 Plaintiff must pay the unpaid balance of the filing fee within 120 days of his
 22 release. Also, within 30 days of his release, he must either (1) notify the Court that he
 23 intends to pay the balance or (2) show good cause, in writing, why he cannot. Failure to
 24 comply may result in dismissal of this action.

25 **B. Address Changes**

26 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with
 27 Rule 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion
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1 for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in
 2 dismissal of this action.

3 **C. Copies**

4 Plaintiff must serve Defendant, or counsel if an appearance has been entered, a
 5 copy of every document that he files. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a). Each filing must include a
 6 certificate stating that a copy of the filing was served. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(d). Also,
 7 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. *See LRCiv*
 8 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further notice to
 9 Plaintiff.

10 **D. Possible Dismissal**

11 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including
 12 these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik v.*
Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (a district court may dismiss an action
 13 for failure to comply with any order of the Court).

14 **IT IS ORDERED:**

15 (1) Plaintiff's August 19, 2013 Motion to Amend Complaint (Doc. 5) is **denied**
 16 as moot.

17 (2) Plaintiff's Objection to Removal (Doc. 9) is **denied**.

18 (3) Counts One and Three, and the grievance and legal supplies claims in
 19 Count Two, are **dismissed** without prejudice.

20 (4) Defendants Arpaio, Meyer, Baumann, Harmon, Rogers, Wade, Garcia,
 21 Paul, O'Neal, and Garitson are **dismissed** without prejudice.

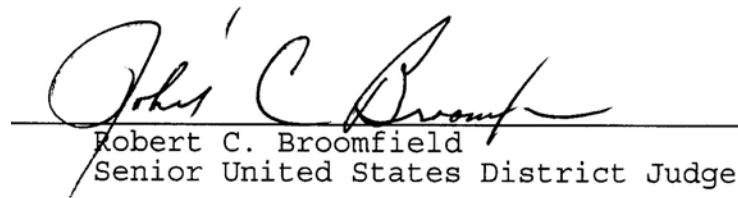
22 (5) Defendant Lillie must answer the portion of Count Two relating to
 23 Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration in his criminal case.

24 (6) Defendant Lillie must answer the First Amended Complaint or otherwise
 25 respond by appropriate motion within the time provided by the applicable provisions of
 26 Rule 12(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

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1 (7) This matter is referred to Magistrate Judge Bridget S. Bade pursuant to
2 Rules 72.1 and 72.2 of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure for all pretrial proceedings as
3 authorized under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

4 DATED this 27th day of December, 2013,

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8 Robert C. Broomfield
9 Senior United States District Judge
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